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ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY - OPEN SOURCES ON AFRICA

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PREFACE

This bibliography is culled from a variety of unclassified periodicals, scholarly journals, and books received during the previous month. Some sources, dependent on surface mails and convoluted routing, are slightly dated. Their entry herein is contingent solely on date of receipt. The array of political, military, strategic, and other materials cited is derived from general, regional, and some national publications published yearly, quarterly, monthly, weekly, or erratically. Hence, sources differ from month to month. The intent of the bibliographers is to provide a good sampling of regional-related sources to aid the researcher in maintaining awareness of the state of the art and of developments. No presumption of comprehensiveness is made.

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY - OPEN SOURCE ON AFRICA
(Received in August 1983)

AFRICA GENERAL

Bukarambe, Bukar. "The Role and Impact of the OAU in the Management of African Conflicts." Survival, March/April 1983, pp. 50-58.

Evaluates the OAU's performance in dealing with conflicts in Africa. In particular, it examines the OAU's security environment, the causes of conflicts in Africa, the perceived role of the OAU, and its impact. The author also offers several suggestions for reforms that would make the OAU more effective in meeting the demands placed on it by its members.

Paone, Rocco M. "Soviet Policy in Southern Africa." American Intelligence Journal, July 1983, pp. 12-24.

Dr. Paone, a consultant at the Heritage Foundation, predicts that the Soviet Union will become increasingly active in Southern Africa to undermine the West's access to many strategic minerals and to increase Soviet access to these minerals. According to Paone, the Soviet have made considerable gains in Africa over the last decade; the USSR has greatly expanded its naval power in the area and it continues to support anti-Western liberation movements throughout Africa.

Zins, M. J. "L'Inde et l'Afrique: Le Non-Alignement au Service des Interets Nationaux (India and Africa: Nonalinement in the Service of National Interests)." Politique Africaine, June 1983, pp. 39-53.

India is one of the most industrialized nations in the world and is making inroads into the African market. In East Africa, the presence of large colonies of Indians is of questionable benefit to India's interests. Although strictly nonaligned, India's politics in Africa are considered moderate and noninterventionist. India has employed a development scheme of "joint ventures" to enter the African market. Yet as a developed nation, Indian initiatives are suspect in Africa.

ANGOLA

"The Angola Business." West Africa, 13 June 1983, pp. 1394-1401.

A series of articles on Angola's economic development following Namibian independence. The basis for this development reportedly is being laid today. The authors look at Angola's present "trading patterns and reputation," a local motorcycle plant in Huambo, and Angola's substantial oil reserves and potential.

Venable, Rick. "Appointment in Angola: Part I Soldier of Fortune Update on the War in Savimbiland." Soldier of Fortune, June 1983, pp. 46-53 and 78.

A pro-UNITA photo essay focusing on the strengths of Jonas Savimbi's troops in southeastern Angola. The author describes some of UNITA's Soviet-manufactured equipment, reportedly captured from Luanda-backed troops. Also describes how UNITA is winning the political propoganda campaign in various areas of Angola.

CAMEROON

"Cameroon: La Deuxieme Generation de l'Indepondance (Cameroon: The Second Generation Since Independence)." Le Monde, 19 June 1983, pp. 9-15.

Several articles which highlight different aspects of Cameroon, especially Franco-Cameroon relations. The title refers to the new presidency of Paul Biya. The article was written to commemorate President Francois Mitterrand's visit.

Cameroon: To Biya or Not To Be?" Africa Confidential, 3 August 1983, pp. 1-3.

An assessment of the infighting in the Union Nationale Camerounaise (National Cameroon Union), the only legal party in Cameroon, which pits the old guard of ex-President Ahmadou Ahidjo against the newcomers of Biya. A north-south competition is heating up with the southerners now at the helm of government. Personalities and positions are discussed in a "who's who" in today's Cameroon.

"Cameroon: Une Nouvele Etape (Cameroon: A New Step)." Europe Outremer, February-March 1983, 52 pp.

Food self-sufficiency has made Cameroon one of Africa's few success stories, and its foreign policy has made it a favorite of France and the United States. Foreign policy, energy, and the transportation infrastructure are some of the topics covered.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

"Les D. A. O. (The OAD-Operational Assistance Detachment)." Freres d'Armes, June-August 1983, pp. 15-17.

As part of France's Rapid Assistance Force, the DAO assists in training the Central African Republic's armed forces. It took over in May 1982 as the instruction detachment at the Bouar base. Members of the unit were especially qualified in missile, paratroop, and commando training as well as maintenance of materiel given to the Central African Republic Army.

CHAD

Andriamirado, Sennen. "Tchad: Comment Goukouni a ete Elimine (Chad: Why Goukouni Was Eliminated)." Jeune Afrique, 3 August 1983, pp. 24-26.

Although Goukouni Oueddei remains titular head of the rebel faction supported by Libya, he has announced his desire to resign. A major reason for Goukouni's weakened position, according to the author, is GUNT's lack of troops. The Revolutionary Democratic Council (CDR) of Acheikh Ibn Oumar is a major opponent to Habre, yet it is not a member of GUNT. Goukouni Oueddei has had to acknowledge the power of younger men, and Paris is known to be willing to bargain with the CDR whose leader is at this minute the favorite of Libya.

Joffe, E. G. H. "The International Consequences of the Civil War in Chad." Review of African Political Economy, September-December 1982, pp. 91-104.

Largely historical background material on the Chad conflict and the involvement of other countries in what is often seen as an internal conflict. The Libyan intervention in 1980 is seen as having altered the nature of the war and widened its international dimensions. The United States is blamed for having further widened the scope of conflict as a reaction to Qadhafi, and the war now has become part of the East-West confrontation.

Soudan, Francois. "Tchad: Mobutu en Premier Ligne (Chad: Mobuto at the Front Line)." Jeune Afrique, 20 July 1983, pp. 24-26.

Zairean President Mobutu is the only African ally to answer the call for assistance from Hissene Habre. Support from Israel and financing from the United States are also described.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Owusu, Isaac. "Furor Over Constitutional Reforms." Afriscope, November 1982, p. 13.

Discusses Equatorial Guinea during the rule of Francisco Macias Nguema, the military takeover in 1979, and international relations under the rule of Colonel Obiang Nguema. Examines the constitutional reforms presented by the present leader and the popular reaction to them.

ETHIOPIA

Erich, Haggai. "The Ethiopian Army and the 1974 Revolution." Armed Forces and Society, Spring 1983, pp. 455-81.

Erich analyzes the different roles played by various sectors of the Ethiopian Armed Forces in the political developments of 1974. The socio-political divisions within the armed forces reflected those in the rest of Ethiopian society. Although many elements played a role in bringing about the revolution, the role of the military was pivotal.

GHANA

"Interview with Jerry Rawlings." New African, August 1983, pp. 15-19.

An interview with the present leader of Ghana, Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings. Topics discussed include the achievements of the Ghanaian Government under the leadership of Rawlings, the coup attempts during the past year, the relationship between Ghana, the IMF, and foreign banks, and the possible return to civilian rule.

Zeffer, Eleanor E. "The Ghanaian Press as a Translator of Public Policy." Journal of African Studies, vol. 10, no. 2 (Summer 1983), pp. 50-65.

Focuses on statements concerning official policies in the media to determine performance results of the government. Author states that government controlled newspapers are valid sources and interpreters of policies for the masses.

IVORY COAST

"A.I.F., ou Une Nouvelle Dorme de Cooperation en Cote d'Ivoire (AIF-International Air Training, or New Form of Cooperation in the Ivory Coast)." Freres d'Armes, July-August 1983, pp. 24-26.

Discusses the training of military aviation navigators for the Ivory Coast by the French Air Force. The organization, objectives, and personnel are described. Bouake Air Base is the new training base which opened at the end of March 1983.

Taleb, S. "Houphouet: Maitre du Jeu? (Houphouet: Is He a Champion of the Sport?)." Jeune Afrique, 10 August 1983, pp. 24-26.

President Felix Houphouet-Boigny's recent travels to the United States and Great Britain came at a particularly difficult time for Ivory Coast's finances. The trip, however, was an opportunity to proclaim Ivory Coast's liberal, pro-West policy against Soviet and Libyan initiatives in Africa. Houphouet got the verbal support he sought; more questionable is whether financial support will follow.

KENYA

"East Africa Without Njonjo." Africa News, 8 August 1983, pp. 5-8, 11.

The removal of Charles Njonjo from Kenyan politics has implications beyond Kenya's domestic politics. For years Njonjo was one of the country's most powerful politicians and he had a strong influence on foreign policy decisions. He was strongly opposed to regional cooperation and was considered a major stumbling block to improving relations with Tanzania and Uganda. Relations with these countries are now likely to improve. Also, it now appears less likely that steps will be taken to resume diplomatic ties with Israel and to normalize trade ties with South Africa which had been advocated by Njonjo.

"The Politics of Justice in Kenya." Race & Class, Winter 1983, pp. 245-58.

Analyzes the methods used by Kenya's rulers to ensure their political survival. It is shown that nonpolitical methods such as administrative and judicial procedures are relied on. Criminal, sedition, and treason charges and trials are used to discredit the political opposition. Another method used is detention of members of the political opposition. The powerholders in the country's only legal political party, KANU, are also increasingly intervening in the electoral process by requiring "clearance" of candidates and by using other procedures which contravene the KANU constitution. Pertinent examples demonstrating the use of these devices to deal with the opposition are provided.

LESOTHO

Simon, Barry. "Lesotho-South Africa: Pact to Crush Guerrillas." New African, August 1983, p. 35.

Lesotho's Foreign Minister Sekhoyana and South Africa's Foreign Minister Botha recently announced a mutual pledge "to curb subversives in each others'

countries." South Africa put immense economic pressure on Lesotho in order to reach this agreement. Although this is an important victory for South Africa in its struggle to curb ANC activities in Lesotho, it is also a victory for Lesotho in controlling LLA activities in South Africa. However, the actual success of the agreement has yet to be proven. The author believes that now that South Africa has won this concession as a result of economic pressure, it may in turn use pressure against Swaziland and Botswana in order to curb ANC activities in these countries.

MALAWI

"Who Props Up Banda's 'Murder Inc.'?" Africa Now, June 1983, pp. 36-39.

President-for-life Dr. Hastings Banda rules through a ruthless and brutal apparatus of repression which has succeeded in stifling opposition both in Malawi and among intellectuals who have fled the country. Banda's murder squads operate freely and his spies move easily in and out of Malawi because of Malawi's membership in the SADCC. The sophistication of Banda's spy operations in other countries points to external financing and technology, particularly from South African sources, the Israeli secret service, and possibly the CIA, all of which are attracted by Malawi's staunchly anti-Communist foreign policy.

NAMIBIA

Apartheid's Army In Namibia: South Africa's Illegal Occupation. London: International Defence & Aid Fund, January 1982, 73 pp.

One of the most important and detailed sources available on the status of SADF forces in Namibia. Discusses South Africa's early (pre-1970) military buildup; the SADF buildup throughout the 1970s; the current military structure in Namibia; tribal armies; the current war against SWAPO; SADF incursions into Angola since the mid-1970s; and an OB entitled "Security Force Bases and Units Permanently Stationed in Namibia." Also includes numerous charts and maps.

Kashe, Geelbooi. "203 Battalion is the Bushman's horn, teeth, claws and kick!" Paratus (Pretoria), February 1983, pp. 26-31.

Chief Geelbooi Kashe, formerly the Bushman representative in the Council of Ministers of South-West Africa/Namibia, presents a favorable picture of the SADF and SADF recruitment of Bushmen in Namibia. The author states that the Bushmen have benefited greatly in the areas of education, housing, medical care, and agriculture since the SADF began using Bushmen in the 203 Battalion. South Africa, and the SADF in particular, have come under considerable international criticism for this practice. The Bushmen's culture has been all but destroyed since recruitment and a strong SADF presence began. The Bushmen have been cited as the single most armed ethnic group in the world today, as a result of SADF activities in their homeland area. The Bushmen's dependency of South Africa have led some to speculate that they may leave Namibia with the SADF following Namibian independence. The Bushmen's culture is on the verge of extinction.

"Namibia: Economy Will Need Outside Help After Independence." Telex Africa, 18 January 1983, pp. 11-13.

Namibia is a member of the South African-led Rand Monetary Union and Customs Union of South Africa; in addition, South Africa contributes substantial funds to Namibia annually. Almost 100 percent of Namibia's imports and exports come and go through South Africa. This dependence on South Africa is made even stronger in light of declining world prices for Namibia's minerals, declining agricultural production as a result of the drought in southern Africa, and a decline in the amount of fish for export. When Namibia gains independence, it will either continue to rely on South Africa for economic support, or it will have to organize its own economic infrastructure and administration. Namibia will have to receive substantial aid from outside if it is to break its ties to Pretoria successfully.

NIGER

"Niger: I. La Musique Principale des Forces Armees Nationales; II. Le Genie Militaire dans l'Oeuvre de Construction Nationale (Niger: I. The Principal (kind of) Music in the National Armed Forces; II. Military Engineering in the Works of National Construction)." Freres d'Armes, July-August 1983, pp. 18-21.

A two-part study of the Niger Armed Forces. The first part is an overview of the importance of military music. The second part deals with the use of servicemen in military engineering projects such as road works, public works, road and airport construction and maintenance, especially in the eastern part of the country.

NIGERIA

Lukic, A. M. "Four Years of Civilian Rule." New African, August 1983, pp. 55-60.

Outlines the important events during the last 4 years of civilian rule in Nigeria. Examines legislative and political actions of the Shagari regime including the creation of states, the electoral act, and revenue allocation.

Nzimiro, Ikenna. "Militarization in Nigeria: Its Economic and Social Consequences." International Social Sciences Journal, vol. 35, no. 1 (1983), pp. 125-39.

Examines the social, economic, and ideological implications of militarization in a Third World country, which the author terms as "military psychosis." Focusing on Nigeria, the author analyzes the irrationality of policies which opt for armies and armaments to the detriment of the health and educational needs of people.

Okpi, Kalu. Coup. MacMillan Books. Reviewed by Abiodun Giwa in Nigerian Daily Times, 9 June 1983, p. 12.

Examines the planning of coups and factors which influence planners to ignore the dangers of coup-plotting and the effectiveness of military intelligence in preventing coups.

Onimode, Bade. Imperialism and Underdevelopment in Nigeria: The Dialectics of Mass Poverty. London: Zed Press, 1982, 272 pp.

Studies political economies in Nigeria in an historical and contemporary context. A major work on the roots of Nigeria's mass poverty and inevitable political instability.

SOUTH AFRICA

"The Churches in South Africa: Preaching Whose Gospel?" Africa Report, vol. 28, no. 4 (July/August 1983), pp. 4-43.

A series of articles on various churches in South Africa and their relationship to the official state policy of apartheid. Includes an article by Bishop Tutu, General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches, an interview with Rev. Allan Boesak, President of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, and articles on the Roman Catholic and Dutch Reformed Churches in South Africa.

Grundy, Kenneth W. Soldiers Without Politics. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1983, 297 pp.

An in-depth study of the role of non-whites in the South African Defence Force. The author examines the problems in South Africa which compel blacks to undertake military service. Also looks at the role of the homelands, the South African Police, and the indigenous forces in Namibia.

Hanlon, John. "South Africa Adopts Israeli Military Tactics." New African, August 1983, pp. 29-30.

The author compares South Africa's "spying tactics" in Mozambique with Israel's tactics in southern Lebanon against Syrian antiaircraft installations. On 30 May 1983, a South African "remote controlled pilotless Israel Aircraft Industries (IAI) Scout" aircraft was shot down over Maputo bay. The author contends that not only does this demonstrate South Africa's growing air capabilities, but by tracking the downed drone, the South Africans probably now can pinpoint Maputo's air defense missile sites, etc.

Lillie, A. C. "An Alternative View of South African Artillery." Militaria (Pretoria), vol. 13, no. 1 (1983), pp. 38-45.

Sergeant Lillie, "attached to the SADF Military Information Bureau," presents a comprehensive history and analysis of South African artillery capabilities since World War II. Lillie points out that there are some major weaknesses in the current SADF artillery arm; he makes suggestions on how to improve artillery support until new and advanced "selfpropelled artillery" can be developed in South Africa.

Marais, N. "This is Why the RSA Keeps a Firm Grip on Walvis Bay." Paratus (Pretoria), February 1983, pp. 42-43.

Marais, an "Assistant Researcher at the Institute for Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria," outlines the official South African position on the status of Walvis Bay "as a constitutional part of Cape Province." The current international status of Gibraltar, Hong Kong, and the Falkland Islands are cited as cases similar to Walvis Bay.

"South Africa: Vital Oil Flows." Africa Confidential, 5 January 1983, pp. 1-4.

Despite an oil embargo by virtually all the world's major oil exporters, South Africa still obtains about 75 percent of its oil from the international market; the balance comes from Sasol's local oil-from-coal production. The author lists and discusses all the major countries and companies which--knowingly or unknowingly--supply South Africa: Oman, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Brunei, the Netherlands, the Netherlands Antilles and Transworld, Vitrol, Philipp Brothers, Marc Rich, Marcotrade, and Metal & Rhostoff oil companies.

"South Africa: 20,000 Whites Off to War." Africa Now, February 1983, pp. 25-26.

In January and July each year, 20,000 white male South Africans are inducted into the SADF. Most of these draftees are assigned to Army bases throughout South Africa and Namibia. In addition, ARMSCOR, South Africa's armaments industry, has been producing massive amounts of sophisticated weapons. The author concludes that since South Africa already is a "superpower" in southern Africa, this military expansion probably is for a future full-scale South African conventional war.

SWAZILAND

"Battle of the Swazi Princes," "The Liqoqo: A Watchdog That Grew Too Strong," and "The Breaking of the Mystical Link." Africa Now, May 1983, pp. 33-41.

A series of three articles concerning developments in Swaziland following the death of King Sobhuza II in September 1982. One article discusses the dismissal of Prime Minister Prince Mabandla Dlamini in March 1983; another article describes the power and composition of the Liqoqo (the important royal Inner Council); the final article looks at the problems of succession and economic development following the 80-year rule of King Sobhuza II. However, this series predates the August 1983 palace coup against Sobhuza's hand-picked regent and successor, Queen Regent Dzeliwe and her son.

TANZANIA

de Bretteville, Irene. "Le Coup de Torchon du Mwalimu (The Mwalimu's Fight)." Jeune Afrique, 18 May 1983, pp. 40-41.

The anticorruption campaign launched by President Nyerere in spring 1983 is having some effect in curbing the black market. The President is aware, though, that the campaign will not solve Tanzania's economic problems. The black market is only the visible tip of the iceberg. The campaign is increasing Nyerere's following among some groups. It remains to be seen how long he will be able to maintain this latest resurgence in his popularity.

UPPER VOLTA

Maiga, Mohamed. "Le Coup de 'Cube Maggi' (The Coup d'Etat of the Maggi (Bullion) Cube)." Afrique-Asie, 6 June 1983, pp. 29-30.

Outlines the circumstances and personalities surrounding the shortlived dismissal of Captain Thomas Sankara. "Cube Maggi," the now deceased Colonel Gabriel Some Yorian, is credited with engineering Sankara's dismissal.

ZIMBABWE

Davidow, Jeffery. "Zimbabwe Is A Success." Foreign Policy, no. 49 (Winter 1982-1983), pp. 93-106.

Davidow, Deputy Chief of Mission at the US Embassy in Zimbabwe from 1979 to 1982, presents a very favorable picture of Zimbabwe and Prime Minister Mugabe since independence in 1980. He emphasizes Mugabe's astute handling of the white minority population and "touchy" South African-related issues. However, the article predates the self-imposed exile of Joshua Nkomo, and the author seems to underemphasize the seriousness of the dissident problem in Matabeleland.

Mbanga, Trish. "Munangagwa Guarantees Stability." Commerce (Harare), April 1983, pp. 4-5.

Emmerson Munangagwa, Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office responsible for security matters, presents a favorable account of "stability" in Zimbabwe. Although admitting that economic sabotage has been carried out by "a few individuals, the majority of whom belong to the white sector of the population," and that there are dissident problems in Matabeleland, Munangagwa declares that the situation in Zimbabwe has become progressively more stable since independence. The Minister wishes openly to encourage investment in Zimbabwe.